

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1885.

The Nicaragua Treaty.

It is not surprising that the Nicaragua treaty was defeated. It requires a two-thirds vote of the Senate to ratify any treaty—a provision of the Constitution which puts it within the power of any large section of the Union to defeat the ratification of any treaty. For example, no treaty could be ratified which did not meet the favor of some of the thirty-two southern senators. Much less could any treaty be ratified which did not meet the favor of any of the forty-four northern senators. Even the States which lie west of the Mississippi river (including Louisiana, which lies mostly west of that river) lack only the votes of one State east of the Mississippi to be able to defeat a treaty. The States in the Mississippi Valley have it in their power to defeat a treaty.

We have not seen the vote on the ratification of the Nicaragua treaty, but we suspect that sectional feelings had something to do with the result. Not that the Senate was divided by sectional lines on this question, but because of sectional prejudices senators could voted in the negative to swell the number of the opponents of the treaty to more than one-third. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Edmunds, one a New Englander and the other a Gulf-State senator, both advocated the ratification of the treaty. This fact is sufficient to show that sectional considerations were not the sole cause of the rejection of the Nicaragua treaty.

Of all the treaties recently submitted to the Senate for ratification, the Nicaragua treaty was the one which we least best—no, rather, to which we were least opposed. We think we can safely say that its features have not impressed upon the public mind at all.

We are confident that the treaties will be defeated which contain features objectionable to the House of Representatives because they trench upon the constitutional rights of that body. That House will never agree to let the Senate and President of the United States revise the tariff. Even Mr. Hays' resolution, which was not justified by the facts of the case, the House of Representatives came very near adopting the other day. Why? Because the members of the House are jealous of the privileges of that body.

Internal Taxes.

The same internal-revenue laws are in force in the North and in the South; but it has long been evident to us that those laws were executed so differently in the two sections that the manner of their execution caused them to be in effect entirely different laws. It is to be hoped that Mr. Cleveland will at least see to it that this wrong shall not be perpetuated under his administration. It has been the misfortune of the southern people to be regarded as enemies by too many of the Federal officials in this section who have had in charge the execution of the internal-revenue laws. Some of them have used their offices as money-making instruments. Others of them have used their offices as the means of gratifying malice. We do not by any means include all the officials of the internal-revenue bureau, but only such as have perpetrated wrongs of the kind described in the following paragraph, which is an abbreviated statement of what appeared at greater length in the Knoxville Tribune. We quote from the Atlanta Constitution:

"Here is a sample revenue case. An old woman in Virginia started out on a cold day to go to a mill on the Tennessee side of the line. After reaching the latter State she was joined by three countrymen traveling the same road. The old woman pulled out a flask of whiskey and took a nip. The three countrymen proposed to take a drink apiece, and each man contributed a nickel as his share of the expense. The offer was accepted, and upon her arrival at the next town the old woman was arrested at the instance of the men who had tempted her to sell her drinks. The prisoner was tried in the United States court at Knoxville. A Federal judge, a district attorney, three lawyers, and a dozen jurors devoted their tremendous energies to the case for half a day at a cost to the Government of three hundred dollars. The defendant was crushed under a sentence of \$100 fine and one year in jail. The \$100 fine was an impossibility; the jail was not. She was locked up and her little cabin, pet pig, and chickens will know her no more. The majesty of outraged law was vindicated, and justice carried the day."

It is to be hoped that no Democratic officials will be guilty of such wrongs; but it is not impossible that some of them may. The right way to put an end to such outrages is to put an end to the laws under cover of which they are committed.

Facts About Sugar.

The discussion of the Spanish treaty has brought out many interesting facts concerning sugar. In the last quarterly report of the Bureau of Statistics Mr. Nims, its chief, gives the following figures: The total quantity of sugar pro-

duced in the United States in the year ending June 30, 1884, was 287,712,230 pounds. The quantity consumed was more than ten times as great—namely, 2,958,566,210 pounds. The quantity imported from Cuba (but this includes Melado) was 1,122,341,792 pounds. The total quantity imported from all countries was 2,756,416,896 pounds.

It thus appears that to admit sugar from Cuba free would be to give to the planters of that island the amount of money which this Government now derives from the tariff on the sugar imported from that island.

Fiscal Reforms.

The telegraph told us yesterday of two features of the new postal appropriation bill—namely, that letters weighing not over an ounce are to be sent through the mails at two cents each, and that newspapers will be sent for one cent a pound. But there is another new and more interesting feature.

Every reader of the biography of the recently-deceased English novelist ANTHONY TROLLOPE will have been struck with what he says in that book about delivering letters in England to persons living in the country—that is, at their homes. Well, the third feature of the new postal regulations provides for the issue of a special stamp of the face-value of ten cents, which, when attached to a letter in addition to the lawful postage, will entitle it to immediate delivery within the carrier limit of any free-delivery office, or within one mile of the post-office of any place containing a population of 4,000 or over, when designated by the Postmaster-General as a special-delivery office.

We are afraid that this feature of the bill may fail to become a law, though it is really the most meritorious of the three. Let the carrier or messenger who delivers this special letter be required to take along with it all matter lying in the post-office at the moment the messenger starts, and we shall have the English law in full force to a certain extent. Such a law will be equal to many schools in the work of educating the people.

Our Academies, Again.

A few days since, in noticing an article from a professor in Vanderbilt University which appeared in the New York Evening Post, we took issue with his position in respect of English in our academies. It will be remembered that the Vanderbilt professor, after naming several academies in the South as worthy of favorable mention, said: "But I dare assert that not one of the students graduated from these academies can enter the freshman class of Harvard College." In reply to this we stated that we dared assert that any one of these southern academies "graduates" (referring to "graduates" of the general run of southern academies) could, upon a fair examination, enter the freshman class of Harvard College. Yesterday we received a copy of the Boston Globe containing an article which fully justifies that reply. In the Globe's article, which is headed "The Mother Tongue," a graduate of Harvard is quoted as saying:

"I passed the entrance examination at Harvard on a speech in Shakespeare's Caesar I had not read for two years. I could read all the books required in a week. I was excused from taking the course in rhetoric on the strength of an examination in preparing for which I spent less than a day and a half."

The Globe presents this man's experience as a fair specimen of what is required to enter Harvard. It is safe to say that any pupil in any of our first-class academies who attempts to pass a final examination in his academy trusting to such slovenly work as is indicated above, will, to use a little academy or college English, "get awfully chewed." The average old-field schoolmaster was accustomed to drum or "lick" into the big boys more English than, according to the Globe, is required for entrance not only at Harvard but at many other northern colleges.

Wouldn't It Be Fun?

The Boston Herald, in noticing that some of the Democratic papers at the South suggest "that it is advisable to give negroes a few offices under the incoming Administration, it would be a good idea to select some of the smartest among them to fill Federal offices in the solid Republican States of the North," comments as follows:

"If they should be selected from the southern section and sent up to occupy positions in the postal or revenue service at the North, it would be a clear case of poetic justice, in this view of the matter. A large number of unacceptable northern Republicans, some of them negroes, have been commissioned to fill Federal offices at the North, and the factious editors of that section think it would be only the fair play of 'turn about' to imitate this policy."

Of course the Herald is following the factious line of the southern papers that made the suggestion. As it remarks further on in its article, that course would not be just to the Democrats in the northern solid Republican States who have been voting the straight ticket almost hopelessly for twenty-five years. However, if such a policy were adopted wouldn't it be fun to see how the negro-loving Republicans would squirm out of practicing what they have been preaching for years? There would be the most extensive development of mental reservation that the world has ever witnessed.

The Dispatch favors a high tariff, and yet the Supreme Court says a tariff for protection is "robbery."—*Washington (N. C.) Star*.

CHEAP WATER.—The people of

Morgantown, West Va., have bored a well some hundreds of feet deep, (seeking for gas). They have found soft water flowing very strong—about equal to the flow of the White Sulphur Springs in Greenbrier county—say 100 gallons per minute. The water is excellent. It is splendid for washing purposes—as much superior to river water as the river water is superior to hard well water for washing. The Morgantown Post adds:

"That stream, with the assistance of a basin to start out with, would supply the town the year round for all purposes. We must 'pipe her up.'"

The Salem Times-Register says that

the BLAIR bill is not as undemocratic as is the opposition to it of a Democratic paper. That's true enough. That objection is, however, a modest one. But what shall be said of the learned opponents of the bill who say that Chief Justice WAITE, Hon. J. L. M. CURRY, LL. D., Hon. A. H. H. STUART, WILLIAM M. EVARTS, A. H. GARLAND, GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, VANCE, RANSOM, WADE HAMPTON, LAMAR, BROWN, JONES, JONES, and so forth, are mistaken in the opinion that the bill is constitutional?

The spirit manifested by the *Palaski People* in its discussions of the BLAIR bill is worthy of all praise. We haven't a word to say against such a paper, since we are confident that it will support for Governor some advocate of that now famous bill.

It is 1,451 miles from New York city to Havana, Cuba, and 714 miles from New Orleans to Havana. Yet we are all apt to think of New York as at an immense distance from Havana, and of New Orleans as hard by.

BRIEF COMMENT.

"KEIFER is writing his reminiscences." The Mudir of Dongola will have to look to his laurels.

Some one in New York has established a hospital for cats. If it is a hospital for insane cats, the *Sun* should subscribe liberally.

The Supreme Court has sat down upon the case of WAYLAND against CRANK, yet it is safe to assume that cranking against cranks will go on for all time in spite of the law.

"Brother BLAINE makes it a point to weep over his afflictions when he dines out in Washington." He has a monopoly of the business. No one else weeps over them.

"It is stated in Washington that every day brings hundreds of postmasters' resignations from all parts of the country. As Ohio is not excepted in this statement, the people will look upon it with a great deal of suspicion.

The Providence (R. I.) Journal says if the proposition to appoint negro Federal office-holders in the solid Republican States "is joking, it is poor humor." Yet if the *Journal's* professions go for anything it ought to be delighted at the proposition.

The Philadelphia Press says: "The Press is not unhappy. It is only apprehensive that the people of the sunny southland, in the fervent zeal of their patriotism, will melt the dear old (Liberty) bell up and work it into trousers-buttons." Then the Press would be happy. It would swear that the buttons were being used to uphold breaches of the peace, and forthwith treat us to a series of lurid articles on southern lawlessness.

Personal.

Mrs. Langtry sets the fashion of the latest color for dresses. It is called "Thames fog."

Queen Victoria leaves Windsor for Germany on March 30th, and will remain on the Continent three weeks.

When the Greely relief fleet arrived at St. Johns last summer, after the rescue of the survivors of the Lady-Franklin expedition, a dense fog hung over the land and sea. Captain Ash, pilot of the Bear, took charge of the fleet and brought it safely into St. Johns, being guided by the sound of the breakers on the rocks and beaches along the bay.

Victor Hugo at first said he would vote against admitting Eugene Labiche to the Academy. But when the candidate called on him to solicit his support he said: "Monsieur, I decided to vote against you. I have changed my mind, and I will explain to you the reason of my change. I was suffering greatly from violent insomnia. I set about reading your plays, and I laughed so much that my disorder went and I am now in good health."

A correspondent of the *Pall-Mall Gazette* relates that Prince Edward of Wales, on the occasion of his first visit to Cambridge, was taken by the Master of Trinity to see the sights. "Here's a little thing of Herkimer's," said the Master, pointing to a portrait of himself. "Very charming," replied the Prince: "is he one of the old masters?" referring to Mr. Herkimer, the same correspondent. "Mr. Henry George may like to know that the young Prince and Mr. Chamberlain's son are great friends."

After her marriage," says the *Whitehall Review*, with authority, "the Princess Beatrice and her husband will reside with the Queen for six months in each year, and the other six months will probably be spent in Germany. During this latter time the Duchess of Albany will live with the Queen. The marriage of the Princess Beatrice is the outcome of a love-match which has existed for four years. It has all along been discouraged by the Queen. The Prince has no money, but the usual sum given to sons and daughters of the Queen on their marriage will be voted to the Princess by Parliament."

THROUGH THE STATE.

NORFOLK'S BUDGET.

Shipping Interest in January.—*San Francisco*

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

NORFOLK, January 30, 1885. During the month of January eleven vessels cleared from this port for foreign ports loaded with 34,586 bales of cotton and other articles, making the total value of export goods \$1,739,655. Three other vessels will probably clear to-morrow.

Mr. W. E. Durley, a well-known painter of this city, fell from a three-story window yesterday afternoon, and sustained serious injuries. The captain of the "bugger" which was stolen and brought to this city recalls the fact that another vessel in which he was part owner was seized by the crew about fifteen years ago, and the captain and mate having first been murdered with an axe. The vessel was afterwards captured by the British, and the crew, in number, were overhauled and hanged at Princess Anne, Md. The vessel was the *Brave*, and was commanded by Captain Benjamin Johnson.

The New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad is now running fast freight trains to New York, and freight shipped from Norfolk in the afternoon is put in New York early next morning. As soon as the trucking season fairly sets in the company will put on a train leaving Norfolk at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and arriving in New York at 5 o'clock next morning, thus putting our truckers on a footing with the farmers in Jersey and Long Island.

A Tug Lost.

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.) NORFOLK, January 30, 1885. The schooner *Samuel B. Grace*, from Baltimore to Washington, N. C., which went ashore in Pamlico sound on the 28th, sank this morning in four feet of water, and is a total loss.

DANVILLE.

Supper and Dinner.—*Marionville-Sewerage*

(Correspondence Richmond Dispatch.)

JANUARY 30, 1885.

The ladies of the Episcopal church gave a supper last night and are booked for a dinner to-day, the proceeds to be used in painting the fence lately put around the church lot.

Mr. Thomas Cole, a wealthy planter of this county, and Miss Willie Blanche Lettich, highly-accomplished daughter of the late Dr. Lettich and the present Mrs. Isaac Coles, were married on the 27th instant, at the home of the bride, near Shoccoe, in this county. The couple left for New Orleans and propose to spend two or three weeks there.

The total cost of the system of sewers proposed by the city engineer—the line from the city center to the line of the Chesapeake and Potomac Rivers is estimated at \$4,995.

Rev. F. H. Jones, of Yanceyville, N. C., who had been invited to the installation of a combination of churches in this county, has declined the call. The churches of the field now occupied by him increased his salary and made such appeals to him besides that he felt constrained to remain in their service.

A negro boatman, John Hudson, has been arrested for an attempt to steal the line of the Chesapeake and Potomac Rivers. He is charged with the theft of a line of the Chesapeake and Potomac Rivers, which he had been hired to haul from the city to the river.

PETERSBURG.

The Bank-Comptroller Cases—Improvement

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

JANUARY 30, 1885.

The Hastings Court has been engaged all the day in the trial of the parties charged with making a false report of the condition of the Planters and Mechanics Bank to the last annual meeting of the stockholders. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The union prayer-meetings inaugurated the first of this week at the Market-Street Methodist Episcopal church have been very largely attended. They will continue next week at the Washington-Street church, and the two following weeks at the High-Street and Wesley churches. All the Methodist ministers attend and participate in the exercises. Such interest has been shown that great results in the way of a revival of religion are expected.

Business has improved very decidedly of late in all departments of trade, and our merchants generally are in very good spirits.

ROBIN ADAMS.

ABINGDON.

Funeral of Captain White—*Accident-Tue*

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

JANUARY 29, 1885.

The funeral services of Captain Milton White, whose death was telegraphed to the *Dispatch*, took place from the residence of his brother, N. K. White, Esq., of this town. They were conducted by Rev. P. D. Stephenson, of the Presbyterian Church, and were largely attended. I am informed that Captain White left a legacy of \$2,000 to the servant who attended him during his last illness.

Mrs. Eliza Gibson, widow of Hon. Joseph K. Gibson, met with a very serious accident yesterday morning while walking on the pavement of the city. She fell from a horse, and sustained a fracture of her right arm in two places between the wrist and elbow and dislocated her right shoulder.

Judge Rhea has declined to issue a writ of election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. C. F. Trigg, of the office of attorney for the Commonwealth in this county. That position is now filled by Judge Ward, appointed by the county Court. Judge Rhea is of opinion that the appointee is entitled to hold the position until the general election in 1887. A petition has been sent to Judge John A. Kelly, judge of the Circuit Court, asking for a mandamus to compel Judge Rhea to issue a writ to fill the vacancy next May.

The trouble has arisen over the proper construction to be given to the act of 1874-5, entitled an act for the election, &c., of county officers, as amended by the last Legislature. The case may possibly go to the Court of Appeals for final decision.

The young ladies of Stonewall Jackson Institute celebrated the birthday of General Jackson in a most appropriate manner. The exercises reflected credit on the school, and were worthy of the great soldier in whose honor they were held.

The sales of tobacco this season have not thus far been as large as they were last year. The season has been too cold and dry for farmers to prepare their crops for market. The prices paid now are very good.

The wheat crop, I am told, is nearly all killed by the severe weather. We have

had but little snow to protect it, and a prospect for a crop is very gloomy. Nearly all of the Democrats in this section are in favor of the Blair bill, and are commending the *Dispatch* for the good work it is doing in its behalf.

BEATTIE.

CULPEPER.

Two Men Seriously Injured by an Explosion

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.)

CULPEPER, C. H., Jan. 30, 1885.

By an explosion of gunpowder, which occurred here to-day at Sullivan's grocery, corner of Main and Davis streets, two persons were seriously injured and a good deal of excitement occasioned. Mr. Thomas J. Sullivan, the proprietor, and John O'Connor, his clerk, were looking for a lost key, when they pulled open a deep, dark drawer, in which was some gunpowder which they had forgotten. The young man struck a match, and both looked in, when a coal from the match dropped on the powder, and there was an explosion. Stunned and blackened with the powder, which had exploded fully in their faces, and with their clothing on fire, they rolled into the street out of the high door, groping their way towards a drug-store on the opposite side of the street. Their cries for help were distressing. O'Connor shrieking, "I am dying! Help! help!" A crowd gathered. The burning clothing was torn off the sufferers or extinguished as soon as possible, but they were both badly burned. O'Connor's injuries were the most serious. His face, arms, neck, and head being almost stripped of the skin and his hair entirely burnt off his head. His eyes were also filled with the burning explosive. Sullivan's eyes were also badly injured, and his face and neck burnt. The suffering of both was excruciating. All the several physicians could do to alleviate their agony was done, and they were taken home. The physicians fear, however, that both the men will lose their eyes.

POCAHONTAS.

High Jinks at the Mines—One Man Killed.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

TAZEWELL COURTHOUSE, VA.,

January 29, 1885.

The men were paid off Saturday at Pocahontas, and, in many cases, to get drunk. Notwithstanding considerable hilarity prevailed Saturday and Sunday night nothing of special importance occurred until Sunday, when a half dozen or so of the "toughest" citizens became incensed at the police force, and were particularly hostile towards one Johnson. Sunday night they made a regularly-arranged attack on his house, beginning by an effort to break down the front door. Mr. Johnson, anticipating trouble, had one friend with him and various and sundry loaded revolvers. The besieged force fired a volley through the door and splattered the besiegers so fluently with splinters that they changed front to the rear and proceeded to the other side of the house, where they arranged for an investment of the place, firing "cuss-words" and bullets from the protecting walls of stumps, ash-barrels, and the like. The Cholon, who hails from Georgia, was shot in the bowels, and has since died. Another received a ball through the fleshy part of his neck and insisted that he was "mortally killed" until yesterday evening, when he was pronounced almost well. The coroner's jury was in session yesterday, but I cannot yet learn its verdict. Johnson intended giving himself up to the authorities yesterday and standing a trial. He will be released, of course.

MANX.

Rehended by an Express Train.

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.)

OXANCOCK, VA., Jan. 30, 1885.

The headless corpse of a white man, Riley F. Thelley, was found early yesterday morning on the railroad track near Hallwood station. Accompanying it was a trunk containing a watch, a pocket-book, and a few other articles. It is supposed he fell asleep on the track while intoxicated, and the head was severed from the body by the south-bound night-express on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad. The deceased was about thirty-eight years old.

Lost in a Storm and Frozen to Death.

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.)

OXANCOCK, VA., Jan. 30, 1885.

Smith Jones (colored), aged about sixty, went down Holly creek on the west wind-torn prevented him from returning. Yesterday his frozen corpse was found on the marsh near the mouth of the creek. He was a negro of the old regime, widely known and respected.

Tell Between the Cars.

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.)

LIBERTY, VA., Jan. 30, 1885.

David Brown, a colored brakeman on a freight train, fell between the cars while they were in motion just above this place, and was badly, perhaps fatally, mashed.

ONLY ONE SURVIVOR.

The Old Schooner *Jefferson* Barred Lost and

Nine Men Drowned.

A St. Johns (N. B.) special says:

Wednesday was a terrible day in the history of the coast. A cold and blinding snow-storm prevailed for twenty-four hours, and the wind blew at the rate of sixty miles an hour. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the three-masted American schooner *Arcana*, formerly known as the *Jefferson* Boat, bound from Portland, Me., to Bear River, N. S., in ballast to load lumber for the West Indies, was driven ashore on Quaco reef, about twenty miles by the bay from the mouth of the St. John River. The cold was intense, and the thermometer at times dropping as low as 20 degrees below zero.

The vessel was a solid mass of ice, and the crew, consisting of nine men, became so benumbed that they were unable to guide the vessel's course. The ice also prevented the rudder from being of any use. The suffering sailors could scarcely see a hand before them, and the vessel was driven with bare poles before the wind. The wildest and most dangerous spot in the whole bay is Quaco reef. Many ships and many lives have been lost upon it. Long before the *Arcana* struck it those on board had given up all hope of rescue. The vessel foundered heavily, and very soon after striking began to break up.

Four of the crew, when the tide fell, managed to climb up the highest rocks in the reef, but the others were frozen so badly that they could do nothing but await a terrible death. Of the four who got on the rocks three soon died. In a few hours the vessel was broken up, so that the five remaining on her fell into the furious sea and were dashed to pieces against the rocks.

People from Quaco village and St. Martins assembled along the shore, but they could do nothing until the wind and waves to some extent subsided. Then they succeeded in reaching the only survivor. He proved to be Patrick Lyons, of St. Stephens, N. B. His hands and legs were badly frozen, and he was so exhausted that he could give but very little information concerning the wreck. He said the suffering of his companions was horrible beyond de-

scription. His own condition is such

that there is but little hope of his recovery. The bodies of the others who got on the rocks were recovered.

As near as can be ascertained the victims were: Captain Holmes, John Wilde, of Nova Scotia; Lewis Gain, of Portland, Me.; a Dane, known as Peter; a Frenchman, known only as Charlie, all able seamen. The first male belonged in Portland, Me., and is unknown, as was also the cook. At low tide the rocks at Quaco head are laid bare for almost a mile from the mainland and the tide sweeps around the point at the rate of seven miles an hour. When darkness closed in not a vestige of the wreck remained, every stick of it having been smashed into kindling wood by the relentless waves. An inquest was held in St. Martins this afternoon on the three bodies that were found. Lyons has been carried to a hospital.

H. RANDALL IN ALBANY.

(Special to the New York World.)

ALBANY, January 29.—Ex-Speaker Samuel J. Randall arrived here late last night and was immediately driven to President-elect Cleveland's residence, on Willet street. Mr. Randall's visit had been semi-officially announced, but he was not expected until to-day. He remained a guest of the President all night, and did not leave the Turner Mansion until this afternoon in time to catch the 2:40 o'clock train for New York. Mr. Randall did not come to Albany at the request of President-elect Cleveland, but was not hurriedly summoned by telegraph as has been erroneously announced. He received a letter from the President-elect stating that he would like to confer with him, and that, if convenient, Mr. Randall's presence here at this time would be very agreeable to the President-elect. When this letter was mailed there was another mailed, to Speaker John G. Carlisle, Mr. Carlisle will arrive to-morrow, and will probably spend the evening with Mr. Cleveland.

The visits of the Speaker and ex-Speaker to the President-elect have no special political or party significance. They were asked to come here for the purpose of allowing the President-elect to have a chat with them and to gain certain knowledge about National Government affairs, with which both have had ample opportunity to acquaint themselves. If the President-elect desired such knowledge there are not two more prominent men in the councils of the nation and the Democratic party who are better qualified by experience to render him a service. He no doubt recognized this when he wrote them an invitation to visit him. It is understood that when Mr. Randall and Mr. Carlisle were invited to come here Mr. Cleveland did not do so with any intention of conferring with them on the formation of the Cabinet or of discussing the tariff question. It was merely for the purpose of having a general interchange of views with them on public affairs and the workings of the National Government. During the President-elect's conversation with Mr. Randall to-day nothing was said about certain knowledge about National Government affairs, with which both have had ample opportunity to acquaint themselves. If the President-elect desired such knowledge there are not